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(54) Slit valve apparatus and method.

(57) A slit valve apparatus (10) associated with an aperture (14) in a chamber wall (12) through which a semiconductor wafer may be passed along a transfer plane (20). The apparatus (10) is characterized by a valve seat (20) which is angled relative to the transfer plane (20) and a door (28) which moves linearly along an axis (54) substantially perpendicular to the valve seat (20). All frictionally engaged parts of the slit valve assembly (10) are isolated from the interior of the chamber (48) by a bellow sleeve (46) to reduce the formation of particulates. The method is characterized by the steps of surrounding the aperture (14) with a first seating surface (24) defining a sealing plane (26) which is angularly disposed with respect to the transfer plane (20) and engaging or disengaging a second seating surface (30) with the first seating surface (24) by linearly moving the second seating surface (30) in a direction perpendicular to the sealing plane (26).

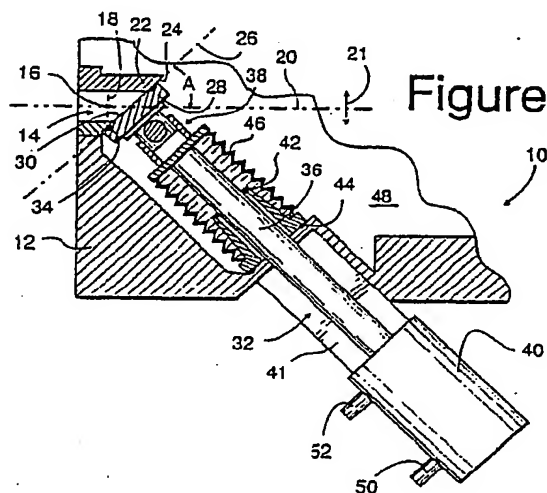


Figure 1

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Background of the Invention

This invention relates generally to slit valve assemblies and methods and more particularly to slit valve assemblies and methods used in semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

Semiconductor manufacturing equipment often include a number of adjacent but independently sealable chambers. For example, a single piece of semiconductor manufacturing equipment might include a number of processing chambers and one or more load-lock chambers clustered around a central robotic transfer chamber. To pass a semiconductor wafer between chambers elongated apertures or "slits" are provided in the walls between the chambers. These apertures can be selectively opened or closed by means of slit valves.

There are a great many types of slit valves known in the prior art. For example, in U.S. patent 4,785,962 of *Toshima* a vacuum chamber slit valve is disclosed which includes a door pivotally mounted near an aperture and pneumatically actuated cam follower rollers which selectively pivot the door between an open and closed position. Another approach is taken by *Hutchinson* in U.S. patent 4,715,764 who teaches a gate valve having an angularly disposed seat portion and a mating angular closure portion which moves vertically towards the seat portion. A third approach is disclosed in *Vacuum Valves 90*, May 1, 1989, pp. 24-29, a product catalog of VAT, Inc. VAT, Inc. provides a rectangular valve having a stepped seat which is engaged by a mating gate which moves perpendicularly with respect to the aperture.

There are several problems with gate valves of the prior art. Firstly, they all include bearing surfaces within the chamber which can generate particulates by surface-to-surface friction. Secondly, the force required to hold the gate valves in their closed position tends to be relatively large because the closing force is always at an angle to the seat surface. In consequence, considerable force must be applied to the doors of prior art slit valves to properly seal them against their valve seats.

Summary of the Invention

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a gate valve assembly which requires less sealing force than prior art gate valve assemblies and which does not have any particulate producing friction surfaces within the chamber with which it is associated.

The apparatus of the present invention includes a chamber wall defining an aperture through which integrated circuit wafers may be passed along a transfer plane. The slit valve assembly further includes a seat surrounding the aperture and having

a first seating surface defining a seating plane which is angularly disposed with respect to the transfer plane and a door having a second seating surface matingly engageable with the first seating surface. Finally, the slit valve apparatus includes a linear actuator mechanism for linearly moving the door towards and away from the seat along an actuator axis substantially perpendicular to the seating plane. The frictionally engaged portions of the linear actuator mechanism are enclosed within an expandible bellow sleeve to isolate all frictionally engaged surfaces from the interior of the chamber.

The method of the present invention involves surrounding an elongated aperture with a first sealing surface defining a sealing plane which is angularly disposed with respect to a transfer plane extending through said aperture and engaging or disengaging a second seating surface with the first seating surface by linearly moving the second seating surface in a direction substantially perpendicular to the sealing plane. The orientation of the first seating surface and the second seating surface is adjusted by deactivating a locking mechanism which locks the position of the second seating surface, engaging the first and second seating surfaces, and then reactivating the locking mechanism.

An advantage of the present invention is that the opening and closing motion of the door is linear and perpendicular to the valve seat. Since the all of the force applied to the door is normal to the seating surfaces less pressure needs to be applied to the door to provide an effective seal.

Another advantage of the present invention is that all frictional surfaces are isolated from the interior of the chamber by the bellow sleeve. This dramatically reduces particulate formation which can increase the yield of wafers processed within the semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become clear to those skilled in the art upon a study of the detailed description of the invention and of the several figures of the drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional elevational view of a slit valve apparatus in accordance with the present invention with the slit valve in a closed position;

Figure 2 is the same view as Fig. 1 with the slit valve in an open position; and

Figure 3 is an exploded isometric view of the adjustable support for the valve door of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In Fig. 1, a slit valve apparatus 10 in accordance with the present invention includes a chamber wall 12 provided with an aperture 14 having a major axis 16 perpendicular to the plane of the paper and having a minor axis 18. The aperture 14 is adapted to pass an object, such as an integrated circuit wafer, substantially parallel to a transfer plane 20 which is parallel to the major axis 16 and perpendicular to the minor axis 18. As suggested by the arrow 21, the object can also be moved through aperture 14 along any plane parallel to transfer plane 20 or close to parallel to transfer plane 20. A seat 22 includes a first seating surface 24 which defines a sealing plane 26 which is angularly disposed with respect to the transfer plane 20. A door 28 has a second seating surface 30 which is matingly engageable with the first seating surface 24 along sealing plane 26. The door 28 is coupled to a linear actuator mechanism 32. An O-ring seal 34 is provided on door 28 to provide effective sealing between the door 28 and the seat 22.

The linear actuator mechanism 32 includes an elongated shaft 36, an adjustment mechanism 38 coupling a first end of the shaft 36 to door 28 and a reciprocal linear drive mechanism 40 coupled to a second end of shaft 36. The mechanism 40 is rigidly coupled to the wall 12 by a bracket 41. A shaft guide 42 is coupled to wall 12 and an O-ring 44 is provided to seal the shaft guide 42 to the wall. An expansible bellow sleeve 46 is sealed at one end to the adjustment mechanism 38 and at the other end to shaft guide 42. As such, the sliding frictional engagement between shaft 36 and the shaft guide 42 is isolated from the interior 48 of the chamber. The linear drive mechanism is preferably a commercially available pneumatic actuator which causes the shaft 36 to move away from the mechanism 40 when air pressure is applied to a first inlet 50 and away from the mechanism 40 when air pressure is applied to a second inlet 52.

In Fig. 2, air pressure has been applied to inlet 52 causing the door 28 to move linearly away from sealing plane 26 along an actuator axis 54 which is substantially perpendicular to the sealing plane 26. The shaft guide 42 serves as a stop to limit the motion of the shaft 36 towards the linear drive mechanism 40. The door 28 can be biased towards an open position, a closed position, or some intermediate position by an appropriate biasing mechanism (not shown).

It should be noted that all friction creating surfaces are isolated from the interior 48 of the chamber by the bellow sleeve 46. It is therefore very unlikely that the slit valve apparatus 10 will produce any particulates within the chamber interior 48, thereby eliminating a potential source of contamination. It should also be noted that the

linear drive mechanism 40 delivers all of its force along actuator axis 54 perpendicularly to the valve seat 22. This not only reduces the amount of force which must be applied by the actuator mechanism 32, but it also minimizes rubbing between the O-ring 34 and the first seating surface 24, thereby reducing particulate generation and O-ring wear.

The angle A between the transfer plane 20 and the sealing plane 26 is preferably in the range of 30° - 60° and is most preferably approximately 45°. If the angle A becomes much greater than about 60° the stroke of the shaft 36 must become very long to allow the door 28 to clear the bottom plane 56 of the aperture 14. If the angle A becomes much less than 30° the first seating surface 24 will become excessively large promoting possible leakage and requiring larger pressures to be exerted by the linear drive mechanism 40. An angle A of 45° is a good compromise between excessive stroke length of the shaft 36 and moderate closing pressure required of linear drive mechanism 40.

In Fig. 3, an exploded isometric view of the adjustment mechanism 38 shows a bracket assembly 58, an axle 60 and a pair of axle bearings 62. A circular plate 64 of the bracket assembly is attached to shaft 36 and sealed to bellow sleeve 46 and a pair of fingers 66 engage a central portion 68 of axle 60 by means of a pivot pin 70. Bearing surfaces 72 of axle 60 engage bores 74 of the axle bearings 62. Ears 76 of the axle bearings 62 are attached to the door 28. A number of machine screws 78 create a locking mechanism for locking the position of the door 28 relative to shaft 36 and for holding the adjustment mechanism 38 together.

The adjustment mechanism 38 permits four separate adjustments to be made to the position of the door 28 relative to valve seat 22. A first adjustment 80 adjusts the left-right angular position of the door 28. A second adjustment 82 adjusts the up-down angular position of the door. A third adjustment 84 adjusts the left-right linear position of the door 28 relative to the valve seat 22. Finally, a fourth adjustment 86 adjusts the up-down linear position of the door 28.

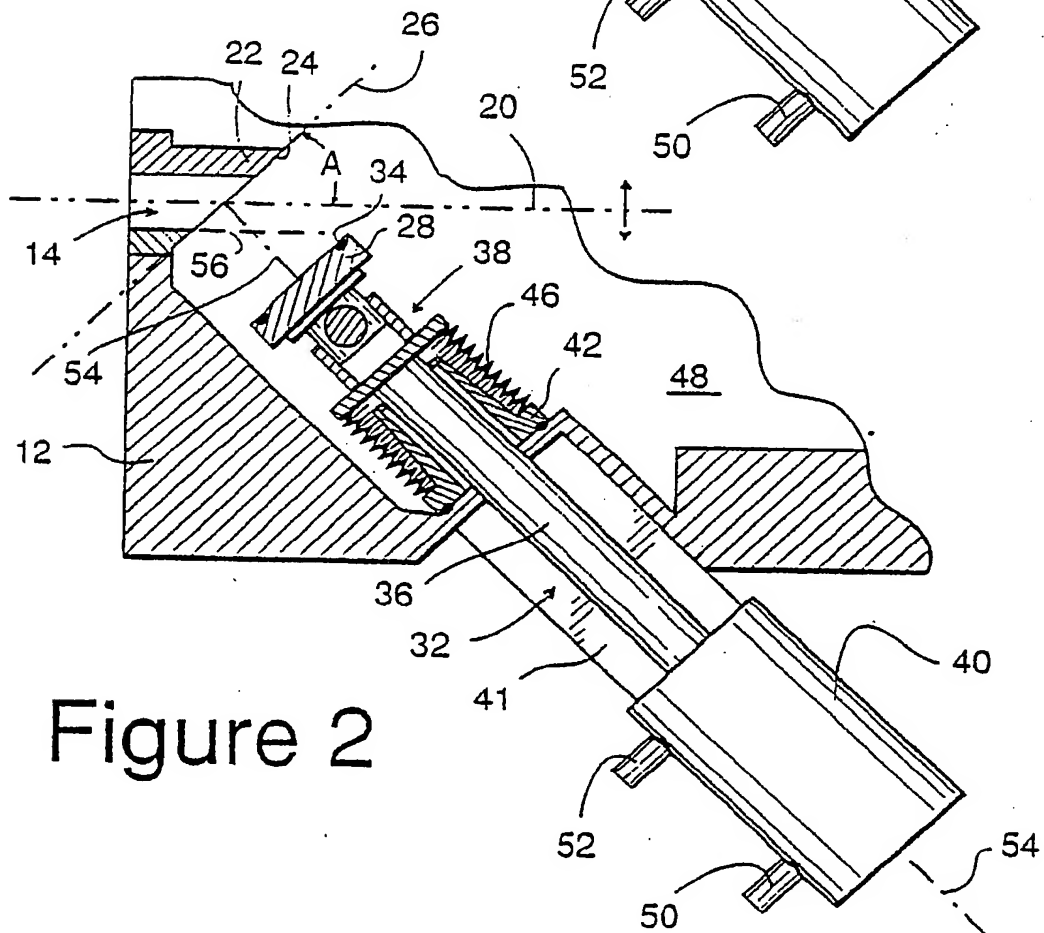
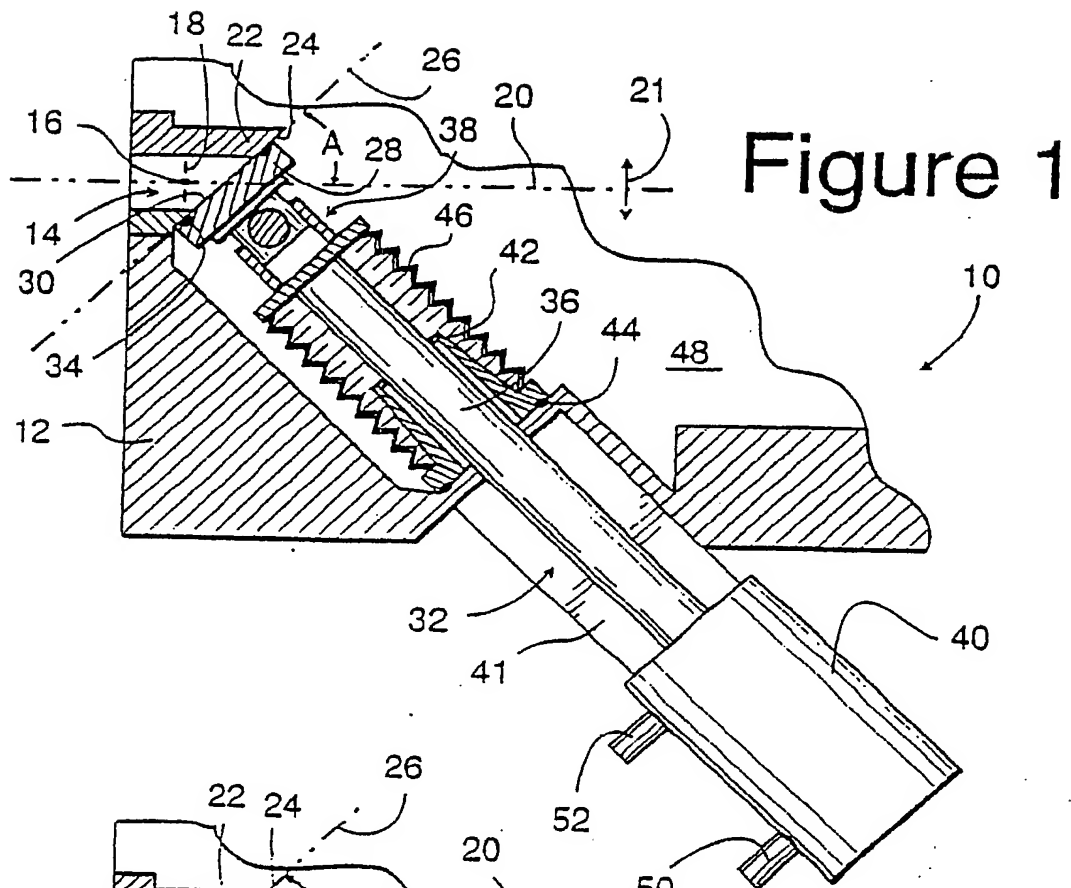
To properly adjust the door 28 to the valve seat 22, the screws 78 are loosened and the door 28 is closed by applying air pressure to inlet 50 of the linear drive mechanism 40. The angular adjustments 80 and 82 are made automatically by the pressing of the first seating surface 24 against the second seating surface 30 and the linear adjustments 84 and 86 are made manually, if necessary. Once the door 28 is properly positioned, the screws 78 are tightened to lock the door 28 into position. It should be noted that once the adjustment mechanism 38 is locked there are no moving parts to cause friction within the chamber interior

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While this invention has been described in terms of several preferred embodiments, it is contemplated that various alterations and permutations thereof will become apparent to those skilled in the art. It is therefore intended that the appended claims include all such alterations and permutations as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A slit valve apparatus (10) comprising:
 - wall means (12) defining an aperture (14) having a major axis (16) and a minor axis (18), said aperture (14) being adapted to pass an object along a transfer plane (20) substantially parallel to said major axis (16) and perpendicular to said minor axis (18);
 - seat means (22) surrounding said aperture (14), said seat means (22) having a first seating surface (24) defining a sealing plane (26) which is angularly disposed with respect to said transfer plane (20);
 - door means (28) having a second seating surface (30) which is matingly engageable with said first seating surface (24) along said sealing plane (26); and
 - linear actuator means (32) for selectively moving said door means (28) towards and away from said seat means (22) along an actuator axis (54) which is substantially perpendicular to said sealing plane (26).
2. The apparatus (10) of claim 1, wherein the included angle between said transfer plane (20) and said sealing plane (26) is in the range of 30° - 60°, preferably about 45°.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 or 2, wherein said linear actuator means (32) includes an elongated shaft (36) coupled at a first end to said door means (28) and coupled at a second end to a reciprocal linear drive mechanism (40), preferably a pneumatically actuated mechanism.
4. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein said shaft (36) passes through said wall means and further comprising guide means (42) coupled to said wall means (12) for guiding said shaft (36) along said actuator axis (54) and enclosure means (46) coupling said first end of said shaft (36) to said wall means (12).
5. The apparatus of any preceding claim, further comprising multi-axis adjustment means (38) coupling said first end of said shaft (36) to said door means (28).
6. The apparatus of claim 4 or 5, wherein said enclosure means comprises a bellows (46) coupled at a first end to said shaft (36) and coupled at a second end to said wall means (26).
7. The apparatus of any preceding claim, further comprising first sealing means (34) disposed between said first seating surface and said second seating surface and/or second sealing means (44) disposed between said bellow (46) and said wall means (28).
8. A method for selectively opening or closing an elongated aperture (14) provided in a wall (12) through which objects may be passed substantially parallel to a transfer plane (20) comprising the steps of:
 - surrounding said aperture (14) with a first seating surface (24) defining a sealing plane (28) which is angularly disposed with respect to said transfer plane (20); and
 - engaging or disengaging a second seating surface (30) with said first seating surface (24) by linearly moving said second seating surface (30) in a direction substantially perpendicular to said sealing plane (28).
9. The method of claim 8, further comprising the step of adjusting the orientation of said first seating surface (24) and said second seating surface (30) such that they are substantially parallel and such that said aperture (14) is completely covered by said second seating surface (30) when said second seating surface (30) is engaged with said first seating surface (24).
10. The method of claim 9, wherein said step of adjusting said orientation is accomplished by:
 - deactivating locking means (78) which locks the position of said second seating surface (30);
 - engaging said first seating surface (24) and said second seating surface (30); and
 - reactivating said locking means (78).



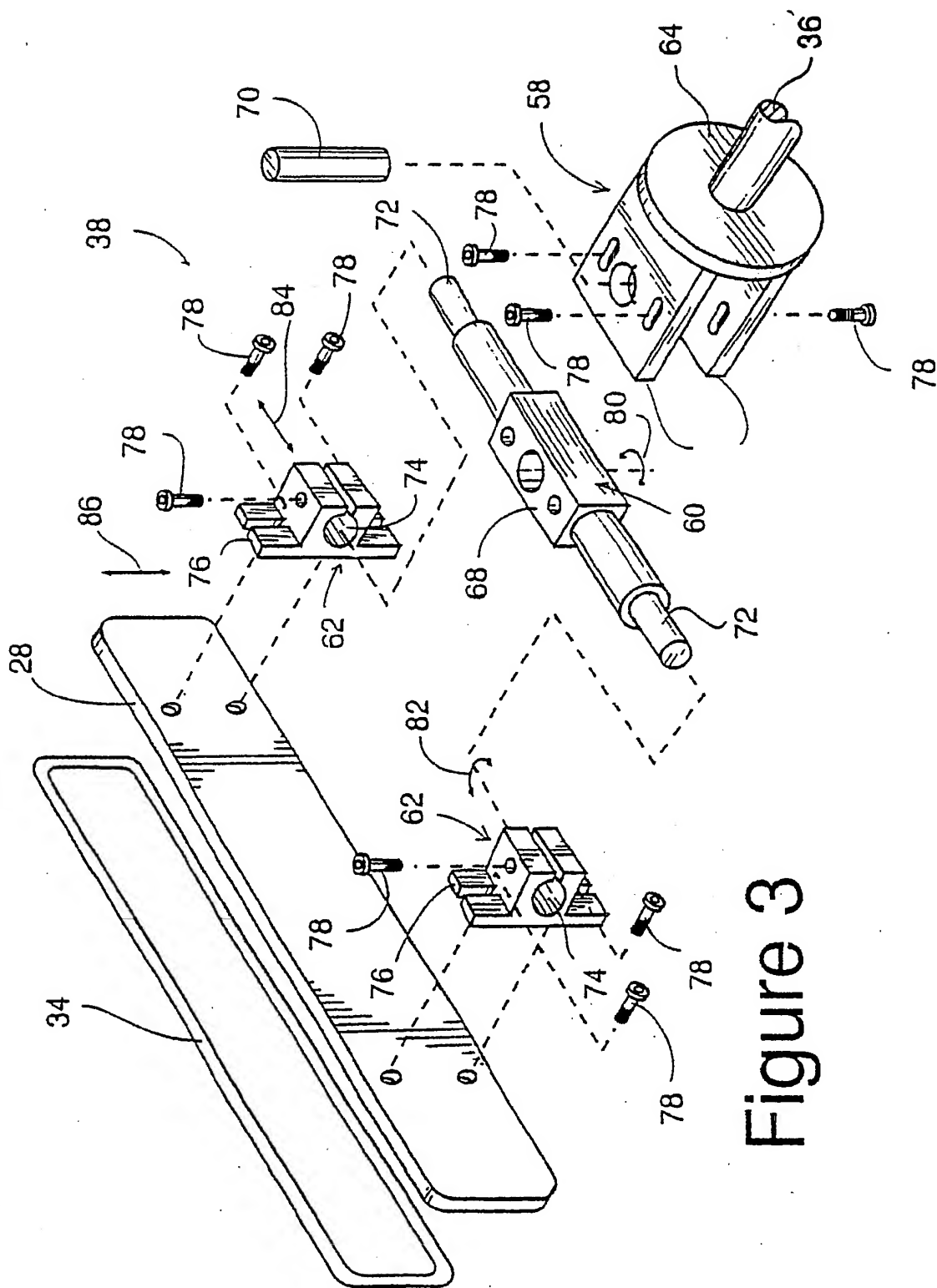


Figure 3



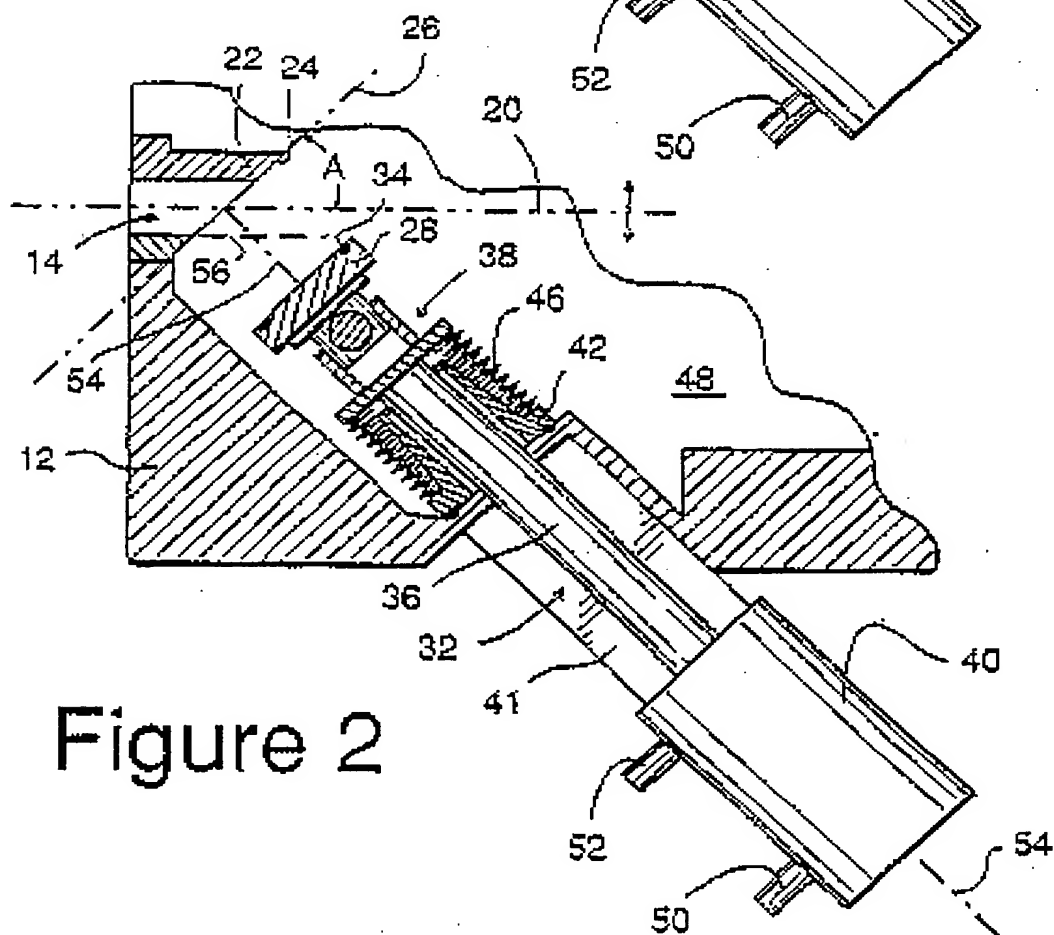
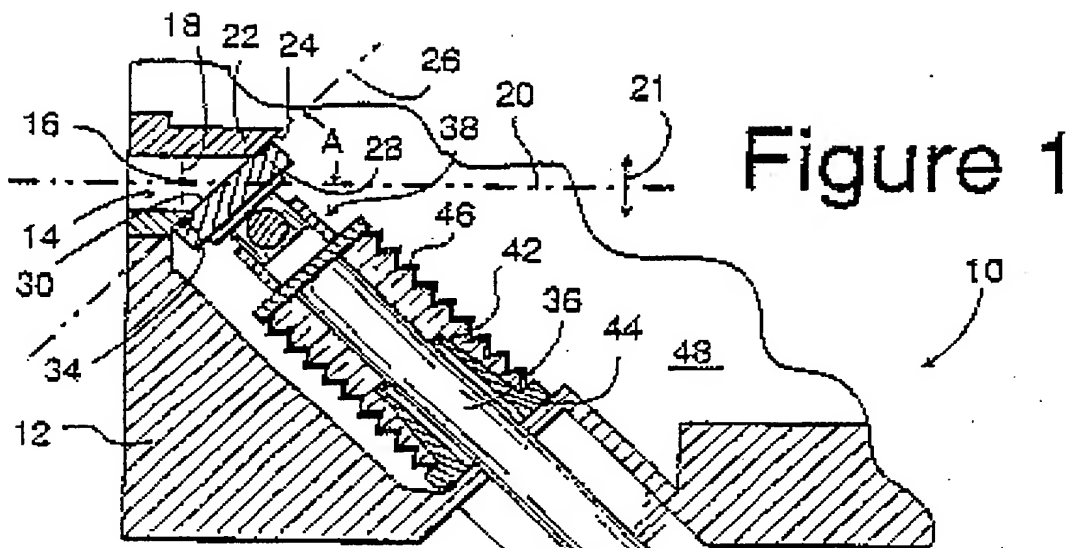
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 91 10 5626

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	EP-A-0 242 997 (VARIAN ASSOCIATES, INC) * column 3, line 47 - column 4, line 26; figure 3 * - - - -	1-3,7-8	F 16 K 51/02 F 16 K 1/10
A	US-A-4 166 607 (WEBB) * column 1, line 65 - column 2, line 46; figures * - - - - -	1-4,8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			F 16 K H 01 L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of search	Examiner
The Hague		19 July 91	CHRISTENSEN J.T.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention		E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons ----- &: member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



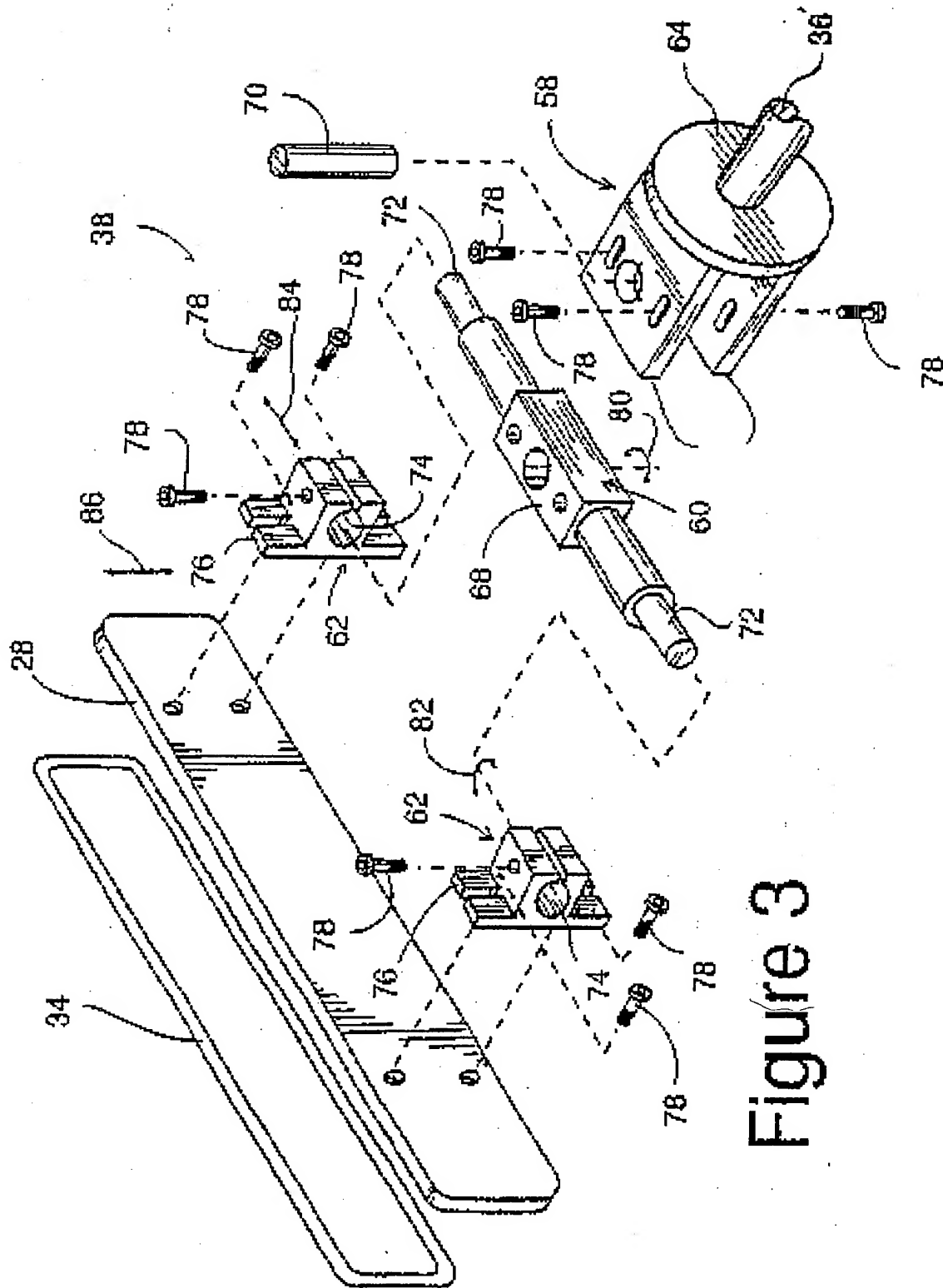


Figure 3